Western Carolinian.

Itev s en wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY APRIL 23 1838. VOL. XII NO. 50

SPEECH

OF

The Honorable Willie P. Mangum,

(OF NORTH CAROLINA.)

[*Concluded.*]

But, sir, suppose that I am wrong in all my views on this subject, and that there exists no constitutional impediments—still the injustice, and the flagrant inequality of the action of the system, are denounced by all the principles of an enlightened political philosophy, the inequality of its operation upon the different advocations of the same community, is flagrantly unjust—but it is upon the great sections of the confederacy, considered with reference to the grand geographical divisions of the country, that the inequality, rapacity, and oppression of the system, are most manifest and most ruinous.

It is built up by selfish interests, associated together for selfish purposes; with no principle of cohesion, but a mean, base passion for money, unredeemed by any great public, and patriotic fruits; and unmitigated by the slightest forbearance in the plunder of all other pursuits of industry, for the benefit of the protected classes. Yes, sir, this structure, so huge and gigantic, is reared by the aggregation of most dissimilar materials; here the polished Parian marble, there the rough missha pen rock, piled upon each other in perfect contempt of symmetry, beauty, and general utility. Sir, it is money—nothing but money—and money exacted from others without equivalent, that holds together this system. These bandit interests have been rallied to its support by a thirst for rapine, and the battle in its defence with a vigor proportioned to the magnitude and enormity of its exactions.

Sir, upon what principle of justice is it that the people of this country are taxed four millions of dollars upon the single article of sugar? Upon this necessary of life, universally in use among the poor as well as the rich? it is seen that this tax is not needed for revenue. How then can this government justify itself before the people, levying upon them three million nine hundred thousand dollas, for the protection of the sugar planters, of which two millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, go into their private pockets? That this is the fact, is incontestibly proved by the statistics before me, and which are, or ought to be, on the table of every Senator. The case then is, that thirteen millions of American people are compelled, by this tariff system, to pay to seven or eight hundred rich sugar planters in Louisiana. two and a quater millions of dollars more for the sugar they consume, than they would have to pay were this Tariff replealed. Where is the justice of taxing millions of the poor, to swell the already overgrown wealth of the few hundred sugar planters of Louisiana? What right, in the eye of Heaven, or the sight of man, has these eight hundred proprietors, cultivating the most fertile lands on this continent, in the most fruitful climate to exact from those who toil in a more reluctant, and often worn out soil, more than two millions of dollars, to go into their private pockets? Sir, it is a stupendous and monstrous system of injustice. Nothing can maintain it short of keeping the people in ignorance. Is there a Senator present who believes, that if this tax of the many, for the benefit of the few, instead of being raised indirectly, so that the people do not perceive its operation—was levied by direct taxation, with the avowal that it was laid to give it away, in bounties, to eight hundred sugar planters, to maintain and support their business—I ask, is there any Senator present who believes that the people would bear it for a single year? Would they not, with honest indignation, hurl from their high places all the functionaries of this Government, who had dared to participate in a scheme of such outrageous oppression? And yet, sir, this tariff in effect, operates precisely in this way, and to this extent—and is is borne only because it is not understood. Are there any considerations of a national character, that justify this immense tax for the protection of American sugar? It is wholly unconnected with the policy that looks to national defence, national safety, or national glory, either in peace or in war. The encouragement is not necessary to secure an ample supply. It is not pretended that the supply is ever likely to be stinted or insufficient. The largest domestic supply in any one year, was about 88,000,000 lbs or 87,900 hogsheads. That supply is only about two per cent. of the whole production of the sugar regions in the world. The production abroad, and in much finer climates than Louisiana, can be almost indefinately extended—and we are within a few days sail of the finest sugar countries in the world. In time of peace, the supply from abroad will be both cheap and abundant. Our peculiar position on the globe, and the pacific character of our people and institutions, justify the expectation of many years of peace—most probably for a century to come we shall have none, or but few years of war. Our legislation therefore, to be wise, should be adapted to that state which is not only the natural, but likely; by the blessing of God, to be the most durable. But in time of war—putting out of the view other means of supply—our commercial marine, to which an opposite policy would give rapid growth and development, under cover of our gallant navy, would supply all our wants. But sir, is it wise, is it just, to inflict a certain evil upon the whole people for the benefit of a *few* to the extent of a tax of near two and a half millions of dollars yearly, to guard against the contingency of a war which is not likely to happen, but which, if it come, can bring with it, in this respect, but very slight and temporary evils? Sir, look to the Tariff upon this single article, and the effects which will be produced by twenty-five years perseverance. In twenty five years, at the present and the necessary increasing rates, the people of the United States will have paid to the sugar planters of Loutsiana, more than eighty millions of dollars—a sum nearly equal to the debt of the revolution—the price of our liberties, and for what benefit? Will they be able to purchase domestic sugar cheaper after having paid this tax for 25 years? No sir, nor as cheap as the foreign. The cost of production will be necessarily greater in Louisiana than in the finer climates.

Then, sir, how are the people to be indemnified for paying this eighty millions of dollars to the sugar planter? No one has told and no one can tell. Then, sir, where is the benefit The direct benefit goes exclusively to the sugar planters—the recipients of the of the tax—but an indirect benefit arises to the other bandit interests, by securing the vote of Louisiana, to enable them to make similar exactions from the great planting interests of the country. Sir, is there any intelligent man who believes that if the sugar planters were the only persons in the country seeking protection from Conress ten votes, aye, a single vote, could be obtained beyand the limits of Louisiana, in favor of an imposition of an annual tax of four millions of dollars for their benefit? No man believes it.

If, then, this subject has nothing intrinsic to justify this tax, how does it acquire an additional merit by its connexion with other protected interests? Sir, this tax has no merit, and ought instantly to be reduced to a mere revenue tax. Even then it would be more encouraged than all the other planting interests. Sir, I shall not stop to refute the allegation so often put forth, that the home competition has reduced the price of sugar. I will offer one illustration however. It has been seen that the whole domestic production bears about the same proportion to the whole quantity of foreign sugar, as two or two and half does to one hundred. How can such an immense mass of the foreign article be essentially affected in its price by an addition to the whole quantity of only two per cent? Suppose a merchant has on hand ninety-eight hogsheads of sugar each worth $100, but another merchant brings into the same market two hogshead making the supply greater than the demand—in that case the price must fall; but how much? Certainly not to an extent exceeding the whole value of the two hogsheads. Why not? Because rather than let the price go lower, so as to affect the ninety-eight hogsheads, the owner of them would find it his interests to buy up the two hogsheads, or what is equivalent, would withhold from the market two of his own. Now how stands the case? The ninety-eight hogsheads are worth $9,800—but two hogsheads come into market and are about to reduce the price—two hogsheads of the ninety-eight are withheld—and the price remains firm, and the ninety-six brought into market are worth $8,600—and so it is demonstrated that if the two hogsheads reserved are entirely lost, (which in practice would not be the fact,) yet the loss by the increased supply of two per cent. is only $196—equal to two per cent upon the value of the whole.

Apply these principles to the price of the whole supply in all the markets of the world, and the results will be similar, in truth, identical—that is to say, as our whole domestic prodnce is only two or two and half per cent, of the whole supply of the article—so the introduction of ours into the markets of the world, could lower the price at most only two or two and half per cent. And yet we see, by reference to the prices, that brown sugar, which in 1816 was worth from twelve to sixteen, is now worth only from six to eight cents—and, in Cuba, the qualities which in 1816 and '17 were worth from six to eight cents. are now selling at from two to three cents. The allegation therefore, seems to me, as I think it must seem to all impartial persons, as utterly preposterous, in the sense, and to the extent, put forth.

The causes of reduction of prices, which have alike affected, *protected*, and *unprotected* articles, lie much deeper than the tariff laws, of 1818, 1824, and 1828. I will not now stop to investigate them.

Sir, the views which I have presented in relation to the article of sugar, with others which might be suggested to enhance our detestation of the inequality, injustice, and profligacy of this system, apply with equal or nearly equal force to all the other protected articles, to iron, hemp, wool, coarse woollens, &c. These favored classes of industry are bountied and thrive, while all other classes bear the burthen and dwindle. Agriculture, the paramount interest, is taxed to exhaustion; he who toils in the earth, and he who ploughs the main, are plundered, under color of law, of their legitimate profits to sustain a band of monopolists, who, by contrivance and concert, have drawn into their views a majority of the country, and effect to give law to political parties, have long since assumed a tone of dictation to Congress and the Executive. Is it possible, Sir, that this state of things can endure? Is it possible that the people, an overwhelming majority of whom are laborers and derive their support from the cultivation of the earth, can be much longer gulled into acquiescence, or dragooned into submission—that they will sustain a policy the effect of which is to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer?

The great difficulty, consists in opening the eyes of the people to their true condition. The most of them have been too much engaged in their necessary avocations to study and to comprehend this multifarious subject. It is the interest of monopolists, of capitalists—of all those who consume more of the fruits of the earth than they produce by the sweat of their brow—to disseminate false opinions, to league together in appropriating to themselves the bounties conferred by the government, or in speculating upon the distresses occasioned by this ruinous and accursed policy.

Sir, I regard the adoption of the present mode of taxation as the the greatest and most unfortunate error of the sages who formed and adopted the Constitution. It is so artfully disguised that it may insinuate itself into the community, reach every class and condition of society, diminish the profit of labor, and impair the springs of industry, unseen and almost unsuspected. It enhances the price of almost every thing—of the salt that seasons the poor man's dish, the iron that points his plough, the woollen that covers his body, the glass that lights his dwelling, the beverage that slakes his thirst—it burthens almost all the comforts and enjoyments of his life, in eating, and drinking, in his raiment, in walking in riding, in reading, and in sleeping—and in *articulo mortis*, it clings to the coffin that receives his mortal remains, and the spade that prepares his last home, where he may sleep with his fathers, and mingle with mother earth.

Sir, this indirect taxation has operated as a withering blight upon all the fruits of southern industry—it is converting the finest region of the earth into hopeless sterility and comparative desolation.

Look, Sir, at the relative condition of the grand divisions of the confederacy at the adoption of the Constitution. The North and East were not only compartively but positively poor—the South, with a genial climate and a kindly soil, was teeming with the rich fruits of the earth, and rejoiceing in the midst of abundance. The export of raw material of the plantation States gave employment to the principal part of our foreign tongue—and streams of wealth were pouring in from every quater of the globe upon that delightful region. But, sir, the first great act under the new government—the funding of the debt of the Revolution—laid the foundation of a system of policy, and gave efficiency to a mode of taxation, which have enriched regions naturally poor, and impoverished regions naturally rich.

How has this stage, and at the first view, and almost incredible result, been effected? It has grown out of the diversity of pursuits in these great sections, acted upon by a mode of taxation onerous to one and beneficial to the other.

In the early period of the Government the whole war debt of the Revolution was funded—a large proportion of it belonged to the northern and eastern States, and their citizens became purchasers of much the largest portion of the residue—that is to say, the whole debt of the United States, contracted by the old Congress, and the war debt of the several States, were made the debt of the new government. It issued certificates, subject to be transferred, which were held by the creditors, and the interests was regularly paid, in like manner as shares are held in a bank, and interest paid to the stockholders.

The people to the South, then unburthened by accessive taxation, could make larger profits upon capital invested in land and slaves than the interest upon the public funds. They, therefore, instead of purchasing, were anxious to sell their government stock. and invest the proceeds in the planting business. In the North and East, agricultural labor being less productive, the people there were anxious to invest their means in Government stock. The interests, therefore, upon the whole public debt was flowing regularly to the North and East—and when we reflect that at least three fourths of the taxes raised for the payment of the principal and interest, were levied upon the South, and the whole amount disbursed in the North and East, in the extinguishment of the principal and interest of the debt—and when we reflect that this combined operation has been applied to the debt of the revolutionary war; that for the purchase of Louisiana; the immease war debt of 1812-'15; and that for the purchase of Florida—we shall begin to discern some of the great causes which have forced the profits of labor to flow from the South to the North and East, in a deep, strong, and steady current, not wholly unlike the great gulf streum of the ocean. It is in this way that the unequal action of the Government has more than counterbalanced the bounties of providence—that those delightful regions of the South. upon which Heaven seemed to have smiled with beneficence, are silently passing into decay and sterility, while the frozen North is unlocking its arms to receive the fruits of our industry, and is every where exhibiting evidences of prosperity, and monuments of wealth and greatness. This view of the subject suggests a train of melancholly reflections. It exhibits in the strongest light the diverse and conflicting interests of great sections of the country, and confirms the conviction that this indirect taxation, through the medium of imposts—reduce it as you may—even to the minimum of the necessities of the Government—will still operate as a perpetual drain upon the profits of Southern labor—upon the exporting States—and transfer its benefits of the North and East, or non-exporting States. It also affords a solution of the fact of the constant and steady opposition of the plantation States to high taxes and prodigal expenditures; and the equally steady and persevering efforts of other great sections of the confederacy to augment the revenue and squander the surplus in appropriations to all sorts of objects. It enables us also to comprehend, in some measure, that political paradox—which to a simple and plain man involves a perversion of language and confusion of ideas—"that a national debt is a public blessing." Sir, it has been a blessing to that great section of this country which has been cheered and invigorated by its refreshing streams; but a positive evil upon the whole region of the South. It enables us also to understand something of the [illegible] that ridicule and denunciation [illegible] levelled at the present Chief Magistrate for his avowed anxiety to extinguish the debt, and relieve the people from a portion of their burthens.

Sir, the extinguishment of the national debt will be felt as an evil by the monopolists and capitalists of the North and East inasmuch as annual flow of ten or twelve millions of dollars, in that direction will be discontinued; and inasmuch as longer necessity for high taxes ceasing, and apprehension of reduction, at the moment when so much capital is let loose, will beget difficulty and anxiety in making investments in pursuits highly profitable or exorbitantly bountied.

Sir, this part of the subject awakens painful reminiscences of the tendency of Governments in other countries and other times—of the humiliating fact, illustrated upon almost every page of history, that all Governments have been so cunningly devised, and curiously constructed, as to burthen the *many* and benefit the *few*—to increase the strength of the powerful, and perpetuate the feebleness of the weak.—We had believed that our Revolution, which was achieved for the sake of *principle*, and not to escape from pratical oppression, had opened upon the world brighter hopes. We had hoped that our Constitution, which rests upon the immutable rights of man, and the principles of eternal justice, would guarantee to feebleness support and protection, and impose upon the powerful, wholesome and efficient restraints. Sir, we have long enjoyed this pleasing delusion, but is it not delusion?

To a superficial observer, ours seems to be, in fact what it is in theory, a Government of the many, for the benefit of the many. A closer investigation discloses the truth, that it is, practically, a Government of the Smallest possible majority, over the largest possible minority—that the largest minority is laid under contribution to augment the aggregate of exactions, and the majority is let down to the lowest safe point, to enhance the value of the dividends. And that this majority, thus small and effective, is in fact, wielded by a combination of monopolists, capitalists, and adventuring politicians, who divide among themselves the richest spoils of their triumphs, and throw but a crum—if indeed as much—to the more serfs of party. And, sir, where is the check upon combinations for selfish and unprincipled exactions? The check of responsibility entirely fails; for though the dominant majority is responsible to their immediate constituents, yet they are under no responsibility to the millions who are laid under contribution. There is no responsibility of the parts to each other. Hence, in a widely extended conferacy, embracing large sections of dissimilar and conflicting interests, combinations upon the selfish principle may be formed, without fear of responsibility, and grind into the very dust large and flourishing regions. This has been the precise operation of the Tariff system and the Tariff majorities.

Sir, I say it with deep reluctance, but I feel it my solemn duty to say it, that I can scarcely conceive of a Government more dangerous, than one which enables irresponsible and profligate majorities, in a widely extended country, inviting to depredation and rapine, by dissimilar and conflicting interests, to lay under contribution whole sections, and all the profits of industry peculiar to those sections.

Sir, it is this view of the subject which is most deeply interesting to every individual who lives by the cultivation of the earth in the Southern States. The whole South is subjected to a system of exaction, such as has never been long borne by any free people upon the globe.

I shall endeavor to illustrate this position, not by a resort to political metaphysics, but by presenting those facts and considerations which lie upon the surface of things, and are level to the meanest capacity.

Looking into the tables of our domestic exports, I take a year, which is believed to be a fair average of their relative proportions, in all respects for several years.

The whole exports of the United States, for that year of the growth and produce of the United States, amount to $49,874,079

Of that whole amount the articles of Southern production only amount as follows. To wit:

The Rice to	$1,553,482
Cotton to	24,035,038
Tobacco to	6,222,837
For wheat, naval stores of all sorts, and other exports from the South, cannot be precisely ascertained, but is believed to be about	5,000,000
	36,811,080

$13,062,391

From the foregoing statement it appears, that the Southern States, comprising not one third of the whole population of the Union, actually export annually, to foreign countries, more three-fourts of the whole exports of domestic growth and production.

How is it, sir, that with such an immense export, the South is growing poor? How is it that the Northern population, comprising two-thirds of the whole population, export not more than one-fourth and yet are abounding in all the comforts and luxuries of foreign countries, and increasing daily in prosperity? How are the North enabled to buy and consume such a proportion of foreign imports? It is not because they buy them with products exported. No, Sir. It is not by means of invading their capital that they are enabled so to multiply their enjoyments.—They are too prudent for *that*, and besides their career to prosperity is constantly onward. Then, sir, how is it that they can consume nearly two-thirds of the whole importation, when they do not send abroad of their own produce, one-third of the value of that which they consume, and when they do not invade their capital?

Sir, the most that they would be entitled to, is the value of their exports, enhanced by the profits of freight upon exports and imports; and yet they consume more than double the whole amount of their exports and freight. How is it done? It is through the instrumentality of the Tariff system, which I will now explain.

The Tariff, by enhancing the price of the foreign article to the whole amount of the duty, enables the domestic manufacturer to bring his manufactures, of like kind, into the market, and sell them for a price equal or nearly equal to the foreign article, burthened as it is with a high duty. The domestic article is sent to the South and sold for high profits, and drains off in that way a large part of the income of the southern planter, for his cotton and tobacco—and these profits, so made by the manufacturer, enables him to consume of the foreign importation. Now the average of all the duties has been accurately calculated, and it exceeds forty-five per cent. The South, therefore, pays upon all they consume either forty-five per cent. upon on the price, if it be the foreign article, or about the same amount in the enhanced price of the domestic article. It is in this enhanced price, produced by the duties on imports, that the North extracts from the South a large share of their profits of planting; and by the use of these profits, so extracted, the North is enabled to substitute itself for the South, and consume the imports, which in the absence of the tax, would have been the legitimate fruits of Southern labour. In other words, the products of southern labour, as they are used in the foreign exchanges, are burthened with a tax of forty-five per cent.—The products of Northern labour, as they are not used in foreign exchanges, are entirely free from tax—hence an inequality which, in the long run, must of necessity be ruinous to the South.

Again. The Southern planter, who makes a bale of cotton, is just as much entitled to it, as the Northern manufacturer, who makes a piece of cloth, is entitled to his cloth. This is conceded on all hands for both the bale of cotton and the piece of cloth, are the fruits of their labour respectively.

But both wish to carry their articles into market—and both are permitted to do it free of tax. But mark the consequence. The planter sends his cotton to Liverpool to exchange for cloth, but when he brings his cloth home he is stopt at the custom house, and told that he must surrender forty-five yards in [illegible] The planter then retains only five yards, though he has honestly earned one hundred. The Northern manufacturer is not only permitted to keep his whole piece of one hundred yards, but by the intervention of the Tariff he is enabled to sell it at an advance of forty or forty-five per cent. upon the natural price. How this stands the case? Have we not [illegible] have really earned one hundred yards of cloth by their labour, [illegible] dollars per piece, [illegible] mean, by natural price, the [illegible] tion. The Southern man is compelled to give up forty-five yards, and is permitted to keep fifty-five yards—worth fifty-five dollars. The Northern manufacturer is not only permitted to keep his 100 yards worth one hundred dollars, but, [illegible] aid of the Tariff, he is enabled to [illegible] one hundred yards any [illegible] and forty dollars. That is, the one hundred dollars worth of labour of the Southern man, is, in the last run, by the intervention of the Tariff, made to be worth eighty-five dollars, whilst the one hundred dollars worth of labour of the Northern manufacturer, [illegible] any enhancement of the price of the fifty-five pieces—because in the practical operation they are purchased for consumption. [illegible] it possible to conceive a more [illegible] voting hardship? And yet this is the [illegible] tem the operations of the Tariff.

To do equal justice, the Government, in it taxes by impost the Southern man's piece of cloth while imported, should also tax he entire the Northern manufacturer's piece to the same amount—and whether [illegible] is to be the case? [illegible] the Northern manufacturer made as much [illegible] his labours his piece, as the Southern manufacturer has earned his by [illegible] This is one of the bitter fruits of indirect taxes. And to whatever amount the revenue may be reduced, the same principle will act, and the like results, to that amount will be produced.

Sir, This is the great source of the ruinous transfer of the profits of Southern labour, to augment the prosperity of the North and East.

Again. It [illegible] that the consumer pays the impost duties. Though not consenting to that proposition, I will assume that principle for the argument. The revenue upon imports of, [illegible] two millions a year. The South, [illegible] three-fourths of the products, which are exchanged for the imports upon which these twenty-three millions are levied—that is to say, seventeen millions of the duties are laid on goods exchanged for the products of Southern labour. Repeal the Tariff, and the South would be entitled to consume [illegible] three-fourths of the imports. But under existing circumstances—say the South consumes one half the imports—then the South, as consumers, pay duties or taxes of eleven and a half millions. The other half is consumed in the North and East—that is to say, they are entitled in consideration of their exports—[illegible] of millions pay, as consumers, six millions of dollars—but the North and East can also [illegible] sume the residue of the imports, upon which five and a half millions of duties are to be paid. Now, how [illegible] exporting States either to pay the five and a half millions, or to [illegible] the whole imports, upon which that sum is levied?

It is done precisely in the manner before stated—that is to say, although the South pays only half the taxes in first instance, (as any other consumer, [illegible] whatever it may be, is equally [illegible] and leaves wholly unaffected the truth of the argument,) still the South has enabled the North to extract from the profits of the Southern labour, by the enhanced price of the domestic manufactures, a sum that enables the North to substitute itself as a consumer in place of the South, and actually to enjoy the fruits of which the South has been most unjustly robbed by means of the Tariff.

So that, in fact, the South, [illegible] and indirectly upon [illegible] three-fourths—[illegible] two thirds of the whole revenue, of the Government collected upon imports, [illegible] action [illegible] cy to the state [illegible] necessary to conduct the [illegible] upon the amount consumed by those who substitute themselves for consumers, by reason of [illegible] protected articles in the South, the [illegible] of which consists of live stock.

When we advert, sir, not only to the ruinous inequality in levying the taxes of this Government, but also to that odious and more unequal operation—the distribution of at least three fourths of that revenue in the non-exporting States, we shall be able to discover the causes which have produced peculiar advantages to the Tariff States, and so disastrous to the planting States.

Sir, it would [illegible] an alleviation of these evils, severe as they are upon a great portion of the Union, if we could know that this policy augments the national wealth and the national prosperity. But, sir, such is not the fact. It is susceptible of demonstration, that this policy diminishes the aggregate of national wealth.

It commends itself to the approbation of its friends, not as the means of increas-

in that work, but as the instrument of a forced and unnatural transfer of the profits of agricultural labor, to enhance the capital and profits of the manufacturing interest. But, sir, that an augmentation of the wealth of the nation is not the consequence of these protecting duties, I beg leave to read a passage from a work of one of the most able, sagacious, and profound political economists* that this or any other country ever produced—of one, whose capacious mind, and astonishing powers, have undergone a ratification by forty years of experience in public life; and the documents of whose genius will attract the admiration of posterity, when the works of some of his bitterest revilers shall have dropped from the memory of man. The argument is clear, compressed and demonstrative.

"A Government which acknowledges the principle, that no individual can be divested of his property for public purposes, without indemnity, cannot claim the right to that indirectly, which it is forbidden to do directly. A system calculated to lay permanent burdens, greatly unequal and oppressive, on some classes of society, or on a particular section of the country, would be radically unjust, and altogether indefensible, [even though it might be attended with some advantages to the community considered as a whole] But whether such advantages are in fact realized; whether on any supposition, they ever can produce a profit equal to the actual national loss arising even from the indispensable duty of twenty to twenty-five per cent. must be first examined."

"It is self-evident that the industry of a country is most profitably employed, or in other words, that a country acquires the greatest wealth, and its general prosperity is most advanced, in proportion as its capital and labour are most productive."

"It is not less obvious that, if a given amount of capital and labour produces in the same time a less quantity of a certain commodity than could have been purchased with that quantity of another article, which might have been produced in the same time by the same amount of capital and labour, and a *national loss* equal to difference between the quantity produced and that which might have been purchased with the proceeds of the same capital and labour otherwise applied."

"With one thousand bushels of wheat worth one dollar a bushel, one thousand yards of cloth, of a certain quality, may be purchased. If the capital and labour employed, or which might be employed, in producing the thousand bushels of wheat, do, when applied to the production of similar cloth, produce in the same time one thousand yards, there is neither comparative gain or loss in that application of capital and labor. But if thus applied, it produces only eight hundred yards, there is an actual *national loss* of two hundred yards, equal to two hundred dollars, or two hundred bushels of wheat, since the same labour and capital applied to the production of wheat, would have produced one thousand bushels, with which one thousand yards of the cloth might have been purchased."

To make this demonstration clearer, if that be possible, let us take a nearer view of the application of those principles to the actual state of things. It is desirable to have home establishments for the manufacture of coarse woollens. The manufacturer says he cannot go into it, as without protection, it will be a loosing business: that he can make more money in other pursuits, than he can in the manufacture of coarse woollens. The Government, however, determines to have home establishments, and lays a tax of fifty per cent. on all imported coarse woollens. The manufacturer goes into the business, not because, if let alone, he could make as much money at it as in other employments, but because the Government, by increasing the price of the foreign article fifty per cent. enables him to sell the home article at fifty per cent above the natural price.—It is clear, therefore, that all who go into the business, have been induced, by the interference of the Government, to abandon a more profitable, for a pursuit, in the absence of such interference, less profitable. The *National loss* is exactly the original difference between the old and the new pursuit. But the Government makes up that difference to the manufacturer, and often much more than makes it up.—How does the Government make it up? Why, by taxing all the consumers of the foreign article, and thereby enabling the manufacturer, by increasing his prices, to tax the consumers of the domestic article. The result of which operation is two-fold to—first, a national loss, by substituting an unproductive for a productive pursuit.—Secondly a loss imposed upon the great body of consumers, for the individual benefit of a few manufacturers—to enable them to pursue a business which not only impairs the national wealth, but which also enriches them.

But, sir, I am aware that this reasoning is too unambitious and too minute, to mingle itself with the magnificent conceptions of the Senator from Kentucky. He disdains to push the powers of analysis to that high point, from which the eye may take in the very elements of these complex questions of political economy—unpretending accuracy is beneath the aspirations of his ambitious genius.

That Senator opens his speech by adverting to the seven years next preceding the Tariff of 1824, as being the most disastrous, and the seven years succeeding as the most prosperous, in the history of this country. The distress of the former period is ascribed to the want of protection, and the prosperity of the latter is represented as the effect of the protective system.

*Mr. Gallatin.

turn. Surely nothing can be more loose and inconclusive than this general statement. But, was the pecuniary distress, experienced in this country during the years 1819, '20, '21, and 1822, occasioned by the want of a high protective system? If so, why did not England escape, which was literally barricadoed by restrictions and and prohibitions? Sir, the causes of that distress lay much deeper; the effects were first developed in Europe, and were there experienced in all the gradations of depression—stagnation, and, finally, of universal, unexampled and overwhelming distress. Those causes operated upon the whole commercial world; their influences reached this country, and combining here with other causes peculiar to ourselves, produced general depression and much distress.

The wars of the French revolution had convulsed the continent of Europe for twenty-five years; the arts of peace and the pursuits of civil life were neglected or abandoned, and every country, in turn, became the theatre of war. The insular situation of England enabled her to occupy a commanding position—for while she, as one of belligerent powers, made prodigious efforts on land; her navy swept the ocean, her commerce pervaded every quarter of the globe, and her workshops supplied the whole of Europe. Nothwithstanding her prodigious expenditures, it may be well questioned whether she had ever enjoyed in so eminent a degree all the appearances of prosperity. At the fall of Napoleon, France was covered with all the armies of Europe; the immense expenditures of public money created a demand for every thing, and prices went up to the very highest point. England participated most largely in this apparent prosperity. Her paper system—the government expenditures—the suspension of specie payments the consequent depreciation of the circulating medium, together with the unexampled influx of wealth from the continent of Europe, as the rewards of manufacturing industry—all combined to give a highly artificial value to every species of property, and the appearance of the highest degree of general prosperity. Her stupendous resources, stimulating to preternatural efforts her commercial and manufacturing interests, gave her an energy—a momentum—which carried her forward for several years without much apparent diminution.

The armies of Europe were disbanded and became producers—every department of labour soon became overstocked; government expenditures ceased; specie payments were resumed; and a re action ensued, every where exhibiting the most appalling distresses. This country felt the re-action, in the sudden depression of the price of every article of exportation. The paper system—the most fatal curse to the prosperity of this country, had pervaded every portion of this Union—every county, town, and parish, was inundated with bank notes, at a ruinous depreciation, and every species of property had risen to the highest prices. Deluded by false appearances, and the facility of procuring money, the spirit of speculation was excited—large debts incautiously contracted—when this sudden depression of prices came upon the country as a paralysis, and all those distresses of which the most of us retain a vivid and painful recollection. Among the causes of that distress, the paper system was undoubtedly the most effective and most pernicious, and where the system of banking was pushed to the greatest extent, the greatest distress was invariably found.

Sir, whatever of prosperity we have enjoyed since 1825, instead of being in consequence of the Tariff, has been in despite of it. We are yet a young and vigorous Republic, in the finest regions of the globe, with free institutions, and a hardy, industrious, honest, and enterprizing people—with so many favoring circumstances, it is almost impossible to arrest our career—particular sections may be injured, but, as a whole, our course must be onward.—But our growth, our prosperity, and our greatness, are all ascribed to the Tariff of 1824, and the "bill of abominations" of 1828—that prohibitory system which has been alike the reproach and the curse of Spain, the country, of all others, in which, it has been most fondly cherised.

Sir, as well might the empiric, who had doesed and drugged a young giant, who grows apace in spite of the poisons, ascribe to the medicaments his expanding form, his gigantic dimensions, and his compactness and power of muscle.

Sir, the Senator from Kentucky has given you a rapid and vigorous sketch of the history of the Tariff system; he adverted to the act of 1789, as having "sanctified the principle;" he deplored the causes growing out of the French revolution, which obstructed this salutary policy; and remarked the singular coincidence of the recurrence of this subject at the interval of every four years, from 1816 to 1832. Sir, I was surprised that the plainest principles of association did not awaken his attention to a similar recurrence of another great question at similar intervals. I was surprised that it did not occur to the recollection of the Senator that the Tariff policy, now *for the fifth time*, is agitated and discussed, immediately upon the eve of the Presidential election—that the tocsin is sounded and the banner unfurled at the precise moment when a rally is to be made for the great and final struggle.

Sir, this view of the subject calls up a train of melancholy reflections. It suggests the facility of a combination of pecuniary with great political interests, to seize upon the Government, and divide among themselves its patronage and its bounties. It suggests painful doubts, whether the President-making faculty is not a power so preponderating in our political machinery, that when violently excited it may not derange its harmonious action, or prove destructive of its organization.

The Senator from Kentucky defends the protective system upon the broad ground that it is the only policy effectually counteractive of an unfavorable *balance of trade*. Sir, I had not expected to hear this exploded doctrine introduced into this debate. I had supposed it would have been suffered to sleep with the statesmen of the Tudors and the Stuarts. It finds no abiding place in Europe. It is the jest and the scoff of her pratical statesmen, as well as her writers upon political economy—save only in fallen, impoverished, and devoted Spain, where much may be found common to her and the defenders of the American System. What, Sir, is meant by the balance of trade? It is that commercial intercourse in which the *importation exceeds the exportation*.

The Senator from Ky. states that in the last ten years and three quarters our exports to G. Britain were two hundred and and seventy-three millions of dollars; that our imports, during the same time were three hundred and twenty millions—giving an excess of imports of fifty-seven millions, which he sets down as clear loss, and exclaims emphatically, "How can the United States sustain themselves under this ruinous trade?" Sir the fallacy of this argument consists in supposing when the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, that a debt is contracted to the amount of the difference. Whereas, in a fair commerce, prosecuted by a country with a commercial marine of her own, the value of imports, for a series of years taken together, will be equal to the aggregate value of exports and freights.

In a single commercial operation, if the value of imports is just equal to the value of exports, it is clear that there is a loss to the whole amount of freight. Yet this, according to the doctrine of the *balance of trade* is neither a gainful nor a losing business. Again: If, in a single operation, the value of imports is less than the value of exports, this according to the *balance of trade*, is a gainful commerce, though he who receives a return cargo less valuable than the outward, feels sorely that it is a losing business. So, if instead of a single case, in all commercial operations of a country the value of imports shall be less than the value of exports, it is said the balance of trade is favorable—whereas nothing is more demonstrative than when the value of all the return cargoes is less than the value of all the outward, that it is a losing business.

On the other hand, if, in a single operation, the value of the return cargo is greater than that of the outward, and out of the return cargo the merchant pays for the outward, and all the expense of the voyage, still retaining in his hands a large residue, the *balance of trade* says he is growing poorer, while *he feels* that he is growing richer. So, while all the individuals of a nation, by like operations, are growing richer, the *balance of trade* says the nation is growing poorer.

Nothing can be more unfair and delusive than from a list of our exports to, and imports from, a given country, to pronounce upon that intercourse as being either gainful or losing. This is manifest when we consider the direct and indirect trade—the circuitous voyages, finding so many intermediate points, and complicating its concerns with so many new interests.

Permit me to illustrate this view, by reference to a case which actually happened a few years ago.

Bear in mind that the fact to be ascertained is, whether our fur trade to the North West coast of America is gainful or losing, according to this notion of the balance of trade.

A ship fitted out from New England, with a cargo worth about five thousand dollars, for the fur trade, on the North-west coast of America, got a cargo of furs, proceeded on her voyage to China, exchanged them for teas, silks, &c. and brought home a cargo worth nearly two hundred thousand dollars. This, according to the *balance of trade*, was a most ruinous operation. The shrewd and enterprizing Yankee, understanding the fact, but not comprehending this philosophy, was willing to pocket the money, and surrender the theory to the champions of the American System.

Sir, the whole of this doctrine proceeds upon the hypothesis that commercial intercourse is a species of gambling operation—*that the gain of one is the loss of another*. I shall not stop to examine this hypothesis, but barely remark that it was an illiberal notion entertained in the earlier ages of commerce, that it has long since been exploded, and is now universally denounced by an enlightened political philosophy.

The great object of contest between the respective parties to this tariff question is, whether the tariff States shall furnish the planting States with manufactures, or the planting States furnish the Tariff States. It is with pain—yes, Sir, it is with grief, that I consider the question in this aspect. It presents a naked case of of the reversal of the ordinations of bengin Providence, by the tyrannical legislation of man. My proposition is, that in the absence of restrictions, the South would import and furnish (or could do it) the tariff States with the chief part of their supplies of manufactures.

Owing to the dense population of England, the abundance of fuel, the inexhaustible mines, the perfection of machinery, the cheapness of labour, and the invigorating climate in which the human animal can perform the greatest possible amount of labour, upon the least possible amount of subsistence, the cost of production of almost every species of manufacture is a great deal less than it is in this country. The South would exchange the raw material for the foreign article, which, enhanced in its price by the rate of exchange, storage, freight, commission, and every necessary charge, would come into the home market, (if free from impost duty,) and drive from it all domestic competition. In truth, the foreign article could be sold in the home market at from fifteen to thirty per cent. less than the similar domestic article. This is obvious from the fact, that the manufacturer is now protected by duties averaging more than forty-five per cent., and insists that any material modification will destroy his business, and involve him in bankruptcy.

The duty of every Government is to extend equal protection to all the parts, the correlative obligation is, that all the parts shall contribute equally to the support of Government. But is it not tyranny, the most odious and detestable, to deprive one of the parts, without equivalent, of all its natural advantages, to bestow them on another?

Sir, it is an utter misconception of the true nature of Government, to suppose it is instituted to confer bounties, and do acts of munificence. Government has nothing of its own to give, and it can only give to one by taking from another—which, if done without equivalent, is naked, palpable, injustice. The South asks for nothing. The North is clamorous for protection, which, if it mean any thing, means that the Government shall give that which it has not, but that which it shall take from others.

The Senator from Ky. has said, that the doctrine of free trade is a mere revival of the British colonial system, forced upon us during our colonial vassalage. I must confess my utter astonishment at the introduction of such a topic, in support of this system of restrictions. I should be wholly unable to account for it, had I not seen the dignity of deliberation descend from the region of argument to a level with the passions. The Senator, upon the reflection of a moment, cannot fail to perceive the glaring error into which he has fallen. That the reverse of the proposition is precisely the fact—that success in this protective policy is but to substitute New England for Old England—so that the former may now burthen a free people, as the latter formerly did her colonial vassals. Let me examine it a moment. What difference is there between England compelling her colonies to trade with her alone for their supplies of manufactures; and one section of the union, by virtue of high prohibitive duties, compelling another to trade to that alone for all supplies of manufactured articles? Is not this the effect of the system? Is it mitigated by the reflection, that it is the brother of my blood who compels me to yield up the fruits of my toils. to gratify his spirit of rapacity? Is it mitigated by the fact that the south is in effect cut off from the cheapest markets in the world, and is compelled to resort to the *dearest*? Sir, the adoption of a system of *complete* protection, is the adoption of a system, as regards *our peculiar interests*, incomparably worse than that of colonial vassalage. It is worse than colonial vassalage, precisely to the extent that the market of New England is worse than the market of G. Britain. Sir, what is the condition of the laboring classes, at this day, in Canada, in respect to the taxes on the necessaries of life, when compared with that of the labouring classes in this confederacy of freemen?

I have an authentic document before me, which exhibits the monstrous difference.—[Here Mr. Mangum read the document, shewing that in Canada only 2½ per cent. duties were paid on cotton goods silks, woollens, linens, earthen, china and glass ware, hard rolled iron—while in the United States, the duties on the same articles, to be paid by the consumer, range from 22 per cent., the lowest, to 250 per cent. In Canada, salt is free; here it is taxed. In Canada sugar is almost free.]—Sir, it is true, that the colonial vassals of William the 4th are taxed *less* than the laboring classes of the United States.

Sir, the merry ploughman that follows his team with buoyant spirits, and whistles as he goes in pure gladness of heart, little dreams of the insidious process by which he and his little ones are stripped of the fruits of his toils. When sitting by his evening fireside, in the midst of all he loves most upon earth, amusing simple infancy with the tales of other times; when recounting to the little prattlers that climb upon his knees and press to his side, the exploits of his ancestors in the battles of liberty—his patriotism kindling and glowing as the narrative proceeds, little—little does he know that the miners and sappers are at work under the citadel of his liberties. But, sir, the consolation offered to the south is, that she too may engage in manufacturing and escape the evils of which she complains—may in that way throw off the thraldom of vassalage to the tariff monopolists. Those who offer that alternative know that it is but keeping the "word of promise to the ear and breaking it to the hope;" they know that it cannot be embraced without ruinous sacrifice. They know that it would involve a sacrifice of at least half the capital of the south, to withdraw it from planting & invest it in new pursuits. And, sir, it is but frank to say that they neither expect it or desire it. For though their philosophy might enable them to bear, with commendable, fortitude the loss of half our capital—for many things are more difficult than to bear with patience the misfortunes of others—yet what philosophy could bear the destruction of all its golden dreams? What mortgagee could look unmoved upon his mortgaged estates, abandoned, dilapidated, and rapidly verging to hopeless decay?

There are those in the South that indulge in the delusion that we are capable of becoming a manufacturing people.—That we might succeed, in the interior, to a certain extent, cannot be doubted. But that it could become the predominant interest, or that we should ever be able to compete with foreign rivals, is wholly impossible. We are destitute of all the great elements: slave labor is too careless.—We are destitute of water power, on the sea-board; of navigation to water power in the interior. We are destitute of coal, and that salubrity of climate necessary to preserve health, in the summer and autumnal months, in the foetid atmosphere of densely crowded factories. And, above all, thank God! we are destitute of the cheap labour of a half-starved, beggared and dependant population, fit to be packed in factories to drag out a miserable, slavish existence for the paltry equivalent of the bread that they eat, and the raiment that they wear. Sir, are these establishments favorable to liberty, or to morals? In other countries these operatives are every way degraded. In this, these establishments are too new to afford a fair sample of their bitter fruits. Is there not an immeasurable difference in the scale of being, between him who plants his foot on his own soil, feeling a high and manly sense of his personal independence—the master of his own little domain—surrounded by a happy, industrious, and virtuous family; and the day-laborer, with a scattered family, toiling from sun to sun, in crowded factories, breathing its noxious and fœtid air; dependant for his daily bread upon the master of the establishment; and cringing to his testy humors, or losing his place? Sir, I am told, that the dependance is so complete, that in the exercise of the highest franchise of a freeman, the will of the master is the law of the dependants—They vote the calico ticket.

The Senator from Kentucky drew a picture of a cotton factory, crowded with scores of delicate young females; he painted their "ruddy complexions," "happy countenances," and "clock-work regularity."

Sir, if the genius of that gentleman could have thrown into his picture, the bold design and admirable grouping of Raphael, the delicate colouring of Titian, and the fascinating light and shadow of Rembrandt, it could not have been redeemed from revolting associations. I understand that more than twenty thousand little girls, from seven to fifteen years of age, are at this moment immersed in these factories in the United States.

Who can contemplate, without pain, the hard fate of so many delicate young females, torn from a mother's love and a mother's care, immersed in these factories, drudging and laboring in every sort of contact, forced from the gambols of youthful innocence, and the gladness and sunshine of the heart overcast? Who ought not to denounce the accursed system that bribes the avarice of the parent to sacrifice the innocence of the child? I appeal to every parent, who ever felt the gush of tenderness for these little innocents; who has watched the first buddings of affection, putting forth its tiny tendrils, and clingging around his very heart-strings; whether he could find it in his heart to tear them from the scenes of their childhood—from the consecrated circle of family affections—and immerse them in these laboratories, as the drudges, the slaves of capricious task-masters? Sir, it is not in the nature of things, that their minds and their affections should resist all taint.

Sir, I have already too much extended my remarks. I had designed to examine several other matters. I must refrain.

I had determined to examine, and expose the fallacy, of the position that prices have been reduced by the tariff; and to shew, that they have fallen, not in consequence of the tariff, but in spite of it.

I had designed to examine the allegation, of an increased ability to consume, growing out of the protective system, by enhancing the price of bread stuffs; and to shew, as they may be clearly shewn, that the allegation is founded, 1st, in an error of fact; and 2d, in an error of reasoning.

I had designed to show, that the most erroneous estimates have been made of the profits of the cotton producers.

I had intended to show that the duties upon iron—the raw material—had put out of profitable employment more than an hundred thousand of our most useful artizans, and transferred the labour of Birmingham, Sheffield, and other manufacturing towns in England.

I had designed to show this system, coupled with the paper system, is a close and servile imitation of the English—which is the most *refined system* of slavery in the world. The aristocracy holding the church and state, with the infinately various complication of place and pension, extract 350 millions of dollars annually—equal to fifteen years' income of this government. Add to this the hundred of millions extracted by the corn laws and by banking and manufacturing establishments, and we have an appalling aggregate. When we reflect that these sums are drawn from labour, without obligation on the part of the master to feed or clothe the laborer, and without sympathy for his distresses, we must be convinced that it is the most *refined slavery*, and is infinately more grievous and oppressive than the very worst condition of negro slavery in this country. I never saw a negro pauper without shelter, clothing and bread.

This is an interesting topic; I regret that I have to pass it. I had designed to shew that this system has brought into existence a set of men, unknown in better days, denominated "Shavers."

For the information of our more fortunate bretheren of the tariff states, I will endeavor to convey some idea of this *nondescript*. A shaver is a little wolfish; he grows lean as others grow fat; he fattens as others become emaciated. To him, general prosperity is as the parching drought of summer. His happiness springs as blithesome from the misery of others as the violet from the mould that covers

the ashes of [illegible]. To him, the sigh of distress is [illegible] harmonious breath," and [illegible] ruined family surrendering to him their patrimonial acres, and driven into the wide world houseless, penniless, and friendless, as the refreshing and vivifying showers poured from the clouds of heaven into the burning bosom of the earth. These, and others of kindred pursuits, are almost the only allies in respect to the tariff policy that [illegible] brethren can find in the south. In the early history of "*shaving*," men, with some claim to respect, engaged in the business. It is now become so odious that any one, of the least mark or respectability, shuns the imputation, as he would the leprosy. It is fallen into other hands—the hands of Harpies, compared with many of whom, Shylock, *the jew* was *tender hearted, a man of honor, and a gentleman*.

I had designed to show the palpable absurdities and abominable frauds of the whole system of *minimums*.

I had intended to shew the strong inducements held out by this policy to illicit trade, and the general corruption of morals consequent upon an extensive system of smuggling.—That smuggling is now carried on extensively on the Canada frontier is notorious.

I had intended to shew, that the great and patriotic West bear the burthens of this policy without equivalent.—That the taxes paid by them annually, in the shape of duties, are more than four-fold the whole amount of appropriations for internal improvements is every part of the Union—That their hope for indemnity in that shape is wholly delusive.—That a part of the West has partially lost by the ravages of the system, their best market for living.

I pass these and other topics, not doubting that they will be discussed by other Senators, in a manner much more satisfactory than I could hope to do it.

Mr. President there is one other topic which sheer justice seems to require me to touch.—I mean the insinuation by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) that the present Chief Magistrate, on the north side of Mason and Dixon's line, was understood to held one opinion on the tariff, and on the south side, he was understood to hold another. As I suppose the honorable Senator well considered the delicate relation he bears to the Head of the Government, and settled in his mind all the proprieties of such a reference, I shall refrain from any animadversion upon that point. Sir, I regret to touch this topic. I am unwilling, in a discussion of the great principles of this stupendous system, to mingle with it mere paltry, party interests. It looks above and beyond this administration or any other, and all that belong to it. It is rapidly becoming a naked question of Liberty. The sentiment is growing in the South, and I trust it will grow more and more, that we will wear in our hearts no love for any administration, that compels us to wear the chains of this system.

But, Sir, I think the Hon. Senator did the Chief Magistrate great injustice. I never understood, that but one opinion was entertained on the subject. We all understood him to be in favor of a system of protection.

Loving him as we did, admiring him as we must, revering him as we ought, and confiding in him as we still delight to do we nevertheless, always remembered his opinions on this subject, with deep regret.

I will tell the Honorable Senator the opinion of the South, as far as I understand it. We have long known the president to be in favor of a protective system—That opinion was first promulgated by him in North Carolina upon the eve of the Presidential election of 1824, at the time he was a candidate for the Presidency, and when the excitement in that state was high against the policy.—We have seen his recorded votes in this Senate, and his annual messages, all affirming the principles first laid before the public. *But we believed he preferred his country to himself*—that he would urge this policy no farther, than he believed the great interests of the country required, and that he was wholly incapable of abusing it either to acquire or to retain power. In a word all believed him to be an honest man—firm—patriotic and fearless. This is the fortress of his strength—The hearts of the people is the citadel of his power.

But, sir, I dismiss this topic; the subject under consideration is of far more weighty, and far more durable importance and I pray God, that every man who loves his country, may take it into grave and solemn consideration, that he may bring to it that spirit of conciliation and kindness that becomes the descendants of those who stood side by side, and poured out their blood like water in the achievement of our liberties. Sir, I feel a deep conviction, that this system, and this Union cannot exist permanently together—who can be insensible to the wisdom, the patriotism of mutual concession? Who can shut his eyes to the fearful signs of the times? Who is not ready to invoke the spirit of seventy-six—that devotion to liberty sealed by the blood of so many patriots and martyrs? Where is it? I fear it is gone forever. Where is the sentiment of the *Slogan* once so dreadful to the enemy "*Give me liberty, or give me death*"? It is heard no more in the land.

It is money—money—Give me money or—

Sir, if I could coin my heart into gold, and it were lawful in the sight of Heaven I would pray God to give me firmness to do it, to save this Union from the fearful—the dreadful shock which I verily believe impends.

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The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 21st March, having passed 295 acts, and been in session 103 days.

Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY,

APRIL 23, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election in 1832.

ERRATUM.

In our last paper, one of those mistakes which the utmost attention cannot always prevent, occurred. At the top of the fourth column of Mr. Mangum's Speech this line occurs, "dark for the true meaning of this clause." This line should be taken away, and placed at the top of the sixth column.

There remains no doubt now the assertion of the Globe to the contrary that the West will run R. M. Johnson for the Vice-Presidency, and that they will not drop him to take up the Kinderhook politician. They are too independent and plain a people to have any thing to do, with such a man as Mr. Van Buren.

It will be recollected that sometime since a public meeting was held at Anson Court-House, which disapproved of the course of the Senate in the rejection of Mr. Van Buren. This meeting was composed of about twenty men as we are told and one of them was a resident of Fayetteville and the Editor of the Journal.—This is indeed an index of public sentiment.

A word to the Editors of the Fayetteville Journal: You denounce those who were opposed to the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, as minister to Great Britain, as enemies to Gen'l. Jackson, because Gen. Jackson nominated him. Very well,—agreeably to this reasoning we will convict you of the charge of being enemies of Genl Jackson: Genl. Jackson is opposed to the United States Bank,—you are in favor of it, ergo you are enemies to the administration of Gen. Jackson.

On Saturday the 14th inst. his Hon. Judge Strange pronounced the sentence of death, in a feeling and impressive manner upon Newton, Daniel and Charles, (the slaves, whose conviction was mentioned in our last.) They will be hung on the first Saturday in May, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Genl. Sanders has published another letter in the Star in answer to Gov. Branch. In justice to that gentleman we must publish his letter in our next.

Gen. R. Y. Hayne has been spoken of by some of the Editors of S. C. as the successor of Gov. Hamilton, whose term of service expires next winter. We know of no one more suitable for the office.

For any errors which may be found on the first form of our paper this week we must ask the kind indulgence of our friends, as we were compelled to be absent during the first of this week.

We learn from the Washington Union that an attempt was made to get up a Van Buren meeting in Martin County in this State during court week, which proved a complete abortion. *News Verrons.*

The Editors of the "Constitutionalist" begin to find out more and more every day about the popularity of Mr. Van Buren, in this State, & They shape their course accordingly. Do they now understand Mr. Craige's "*guessing?*"

The speech of Mr. Mangum which we conclude to-day, excludes several articles which were prepared for this paper. Our readers, however, will not regret the exclusion, if they will read with attention that part of the speech which we publish this week:—It goes to prove the injustice and inequality in the operation of the Tariff, and Mr. Mangum has elucidated that part of the subject in such a manner, as to remove the doubts of every candid man, as to its pressure upon the agricultural States.

Messrs. Mangum and Benton of the Senate and Messrs Rencher, Carson and Conner have our thanks for various public documents.

The Hon. Jesse Speight again.—This gentleman has published another electioneering letter in the Newbern Sentinel, which exceeds, if posible, his last, in miserable *ad captandum* slang. It is really a disgrace to our State to have such miserable demagogues in Congress.

Wake County it is said, has subscribed $75,000 to the Central Rail-Road. This looks encouraging indeed. Will the people of the West second this noble effort of their fellow-citizens of Wake, to accomplish an undertaking fraught with so many advantages to the whole State, and which will be peculiarly advantageous to the citizens of the West?

The pension bill seems to be the all engrossing subject in the House of Representatives at this time. In the Senate we need look for nothing of any interest until the return of the bank committee from Philadelphia.

We will answer the queries of the Editor of the Examiner as soon as we have spare room to do so.

We see it stated in some paper that Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant, one a candidate for the Presidency and the other a candidate for the Vice Presidency, and both counsel for the Indians in their disputes with Georgia, have sent out, their clients on a begging expedition, in order to raise the enormous fees which they charged them. We hope, for the character of the nation, that is not the fact. Indeed we cannot give credence to the disgraceful tale, unless we have better evidence of the fact, than we have yet seen.

Extract from a letter from a gentleman, in Valparaiso, (Chili) to his friend in this place:

By the Brig Metta Comet, which sails direct for New York, I forward you a box of *Grass Seed*. It is the favorite of the Spaniards, and is called, in the language of the country, *Alfalfa*. It grows luxuriantly in all parts of Chili and Peru, and is the only kind of grass cultivated in these countries,—and none, of any consequence, grows without cultivation, except in the high latitudes of Chili, and in the vallies at the base of the Cordilleras.

Believing, myself, that our section of North Carolina is well adapted to the growth of the *Alfalfa*, and not knowing whether any of it has hitherto been introduced into the State, I am desirous an experiment should be made of its congeniality with our soil and climate: And have to request, therefore that you will, with that view, make a judicious distribution of the small quantity of Seed (*does Almiedes an ahalee* being about the 12th part of a bushel) I send;—presenting some to the Rowan Agricultural Society, which, I trust, is still in prosperous existence; a small portion, each, to such individual gentlemen, as are either practical Farmers, or give an enlightened countenance to all projects for the benefit of Agriculture, and who may be desirous of testing the value of this Grass. Such, for instance, as Dr. Scott, Gen. Kerr, Gen. Polk, Messrs. Fisher, Giles, Reeves, Cowan, Horah, Michael Brown, Maxwell and Wm. Chambers, Mr. Mushat for the Iredell Agricultural Society and others to whom you can spare a little;—not forgetting, yourself, to select and seed a suitable piece of ground on my place,—as, should the experiment succeed, I *think* I would not exchange a luxuriant field of *Alfalfa*, for *some*, at least of the moderately productive *Gold Mines*, which are beginning to awaken the energies of the good people of our State;—and for your encouragement in making a thorough experiment, I can assure you from good authority, that from every spire of this grass which you may successfully cultivate where grass had not grown before, the State will derive more solid advantage than from the extracting of "much fine gold" from the bowels of her barrenest soil.

The common *Clover* of the United States, you know, does not thrive very well with us. The length and draught of the summer season renders the earth so arid and thirsty, that the clover dries away for the season after one cutting,—and even that is seldom a good crop: And such, on upland, is commonly the fate of most other useful grasses; so that our principal dependence, for Hay, is on the coarse grasses of bottom or swampy grounds,—and this species of hay is not only unpalatable to stock, but, containing a very small portion of nutritive matter, is an *unprofitable* food: Hence the necessity of feeding such immense quantities of *corn* to our horses and cattle *the year round!*

In these countries, the *Alfalfa* supersedes, in a good degree, the use of grain, for feeding both horses and cattle. Although *Cebada* (barley) is very generally cultivated, and often given to working animals, yet *Alfalfa* constitutes nine-tenths of their food. Its nutritive property is astonishing: All animals, whose food is herbaceous, eat it greedily; and they thrive better than any thing else that can be given them. It fattens beeves in a very short time, fit for the butcher's stall; and the Chili horses, which are among the finest in the world, are, with a moderate quantity of *Alfalfa*, kept as fat and sleek as moles,—and, what is surprising, those that are fed on it altogether, are remarkably *hardy*, performing journeys and enduring fatigues which, in our country, would appear incredible.

I regret that I am not better advised of the mode of cultivating this valuable grass,—its *habitudes*, the kind of soil most congenial to its growth, *&c.* I believe it thrives best on a loose, strong soil; but whether a high and dry, or low and moist location, is preferable, I know not. In this part of Chili, however, (lat. 33 South) where, during the summer, for eight or nine months, not a drop of rain falls, the *Alfalfa* is seen to grow luxuriantly on high and arid elevations; but, like every other crop in this country, it must be irrigated twice or thrice a week during the dry season. It likewise thrives well in the valley of Lima, (lat. 12 south) *where it never rains!* The fine River *Remac*, however, which meanders through the plain, bisecting the City of Lima,—and the water from which, by means of numerous *requias*, is conveyed to all parts of the city, presenting a limpid and purling stream in nearly every street, and dispensing health, comfort and convenience to all the inhabitants,—affords admirable facilities for irrigating the whole of that extensive, delightful and fertile valley.

The Alfalfa is suffered to stand until in full bloom, then cut, tied in *fardos*, (bundles) taken to the towns on the backs of jack-asses, and sold at a *real* (12½ cts.) per fardo: In this way, there are three cuttings a year from the same field.

I do not think it would answer very well for *pasturage*,—as the tramping of cattle would check its growth, and might eventually render it useless. Care should be taken, especially for a year or two after seeding, to exclude all hoof'd animals from the field, until the grass becomes thoroughly rooted: after which it grows more hardy, and is susceptible of resisting both drought and frost. I am told the fibres of the roots will continue to seek the moisture as it recedes from the surface, until they extend themselves to the extraordinary distance of *fourteen or fifteen feet!* I should infer, from this peculiar property of the grass, that it would be able to resist the severest droughts in our country, where Heaven blesses us with periodical, refreshing rains, the whole year.

A field should be prepared for Alfalfa the same as for small grain, the ground to be harrowed smooth after the seed is cast. In this country, however, it is sometimes sown with barley, or wheat; and comes to perfection after the grain is taken off the field. I would advise, by way of experiment, that it be sown on both high and low ground;—that one field be cut in the bloom, and the first year's crop on another be permitted to stand uncut,—from the last of which you might, I should think, after the grass had perfectly *ripened*, gather the seed without prejudice to the experiment.

Should you not be successful with the grass, from a failure to acclimate it, *&c.* I am still desirous you should not permit it to run out, but preserve the seed, or the root until my return; for such are my prepossessions in its favor, that I am unwilling to abandon it, until I shall *myself* have practically demonstrated that our climate is uncongenial to its culture.

You are at liberty to make such use of the foregoing remarks as your judgment shall dictate,—either to give them publicity, or to furnish copies to those who may be desirous of cultivating the grass.

As I find leisure, and opportunities present, I will collect and forward other seeds, which I may think can be cultivated advantageously in our country.

I have directed the box of Alfalfa seed to the care of Messrs. N. L. & Geo. Griswold, and Mr. Reuben C. Young, of New-York; the latter of whom, being well acquainted with the North Carolina Merchants, will be able to forward it to you by the first safe opportunity. I have desired the Messrs. Griswold's to deliver the box to Mr. Young, should he be in the city,—if not, to forward it to you themselves.

very respectfully &c.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONER GONE.

DIED, in Surry County, No. Ca., on the 8th day of March 1832, *HENRY HAMPTON, Sen.* aged about 81 years 10 months and 15 days, of a lingering illness for several years, which he bore with christian fortitude, believing it to be laid upon him by his Heavenly Father to work for his good, who will work all things after the council of his own will, and that all things will work together for good to them that love our Lord Jesus Christ: This was his belief, in the all wise providence of God.

HE was a member of the Baptist Church, for 42 or 43 years, and a Deacon of the same for 39 or 40 years, he was a distinguished Whig, and supporter of our American independence, and suffered many losses in the time of the revolution, by being robbed and plundered by the Tories. It may be truly said of the dearest,—by those who were best acquainted with him, that he has lived through the storms of life, with an unblemished character as a common citizen, and died as a pious Christian, dying in the triumphs of faith, crying "Glory to God and the Lamb for ever," informing those who surrounded his bed, that he was then going, and appeared to receive fresh strength, and spoke of seeing a white light around his bed. And asked those who stood around him, what light it was. He said that his pains had left him, that he could walk without staggering, and what is the cause of my being so much better, and his attention appeared to be drawn to new objects that had surrounded his head, by asking who, and what was that he saw, with apparent anxiety to raise and reach it with his dying hands, repeating these verses.—Prepare me Lord for thy right hand, then comes the joyful day, come death and some celestial band, to bare my soul away. His guardian Angel was waiting over his bed, no doubt for the departure of his soul, to convey it to the embraces of his God, to receive his reward, prepared for all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ, in sincerity and truth.

A cheerful confidence I feel,
My well placed hope with joy I see;
My bosom glows with heavenly zeal,
To worship him who died for me.

O glorious hour it comes with speed,
When we from sin and darkness freed,
Shall see the God who died for man,
And praise him more than angels can.

[*Communicated.*

Hymeneal.

MARRIED, in this County, on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. by Jesse W. Walton, Esqr., Mr. David Thomas of Davidson county, to Miss Sophia Brown of this county.

DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday the 18th inst. Mrs. Susan Hampton, consort of Mr. James B. Hampton. In the death of this truly amiable lady, society has sustained a loss which will not be easily repaired. She has left a number of disconsolate relations and friends to bemoan her loss, but the recollection of her many virtues must inspire them with the pleasing hope that "tho' dead she yet lives."

In Iredell county, on Sunday the 26th Feb'y. Michael Ryan. He was a native of Ireland, but late from Charleston, S. C.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY April, 21, 1832	
Cotton in seed	2.00
Do. clean	8,50 to 9,00
Corn	30
Oats	20
Sugar	9 to 11
Coffee	18 to 20
Salt	$1. 12
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	8
Flour	$3.00 3,25

FAYETTEVILLE, April 11.	
Brandy, Appel per gal.	45;
Do Peach,	60;
Bacon	6½ a 7½
Corn	45 to 50
Cotton, New, 100lbs	9 to 9½
Flour	$4 to 4½
Salt	75 to 00
Iron	4½ to 5
Sugar, brown	7½ to 8½
Coffee	15 to 16
Molasses	30 to 35
Flaxseed,	$1 20 to 00
Wheat	75 to 80
Whiskey	32 to 00

SALE AT AUCTION.

THE stock in trade lately belonging to William E. Pledger and Robert C. Davis, amounting to about

$25,000,

will be sold at Public Auction in this place on *Tuesday, the 1st day of May next.*

THE stock is composed principally of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

ALSO.

2 POLE BOATS,

one perfectly new, small and of light draught of water.

THE Sale will continue from day to day until every thing is disposed of. As the sale is *Positive*, Country Merchants will find it to their interest to attend it.

CONDITIONS:

SUMS not exceeding twenty dollars Cash; over twenty dollars a credit until the first day of January next, for notes with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ROBERT MARTIN, *Assignee.*
Cheraw, April 12, 1832. 2t21

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

LEMUEL LYNCH,
Clock & Watch-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Cabarrus and the surrounding counties, that he has commenced the above business in the town of Concord, N. C. where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for twelve months.

Those disposed to patronize him are assured that no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

Orders from adjoining counties will receive prompt attention. 3t27

Concord N. C., March. 1832.

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832.

SALLY MORGAN vs JONATHAN MORGAN. } *Petition for Divorce.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

WITNESS, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 56th. FAR. MARTIN, *Clk.*

PRICE ADV. $6.50.

NEW, FASHIONABLE & Fanciful Style of *SPRING & SUMMER* GOODS.

J. MURPHY

GRATEFUL for the patronage formerly bestowed upon him, by a discerning Public, respectfully informs his patrons, and the public at large, that he is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury,

A NEW, FASHIONABLE, and Fanciful Style of Spring & Summer Goods FOR 1832, *BOUGHT EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH,*

Selected with the greatest care, from the latest importations, in

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK,

And with particular reference to the variety of taste exhibited in those Cities.

THE splendid variety of his assortment, the uncommon lowness of his prices, united to every other necessary accommodation, hold out to purchasers a more than ordinary opportunity for purchasing on the most reasonable and suitable terms.

HE hopes by perfect adherence to business, to render to all, who may favor him with their patronage, such accommodations as shall merit its continuance. 4t23

Salisbury, April 14, 1832.

Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

THE MEMBERS of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina and adjacent States, will commence their sessions on the 17th day of May next, at St. Paul's Church, Lincoln County, N. C. The Rev. Clergy of that body and their Respective Deputies, or any person having business to transact coming within the jurisdiction of the synod, will be so good as to attend.

HENRY GRAEBER, *Sec'y.*
April 4th 1832. 5t23

Dr. A. Beall's Estate.

INTENDING to qualify as administrator of the Estate of Dr. Asa Beall, dec'd. I would, for the accommodation of those persons indebted to said estate, inform them that I will attend in Statesville on Thursday of the May County Court, to settle with all those who will avail themselves of this NOTICE. The situation of the estate, will admit no longer indulgence, and none need to be expected. Demands against the estate must be legally authenticated, and presented within the time prescribed by law. B. L. BEALL.

April 12th, 1832. 3t22

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for cash or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN,
EDITED BY
BURTON CRAIGE.
IN SALISBURY N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or* $2,50 *after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE* must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

ERONAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832. 16tf

W. J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831 92tf

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will *practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found at the office of the Carolinian. 606

NEW FASHIONS!
Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minister's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

61tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

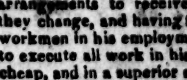
Notice.

RANAWAY from the house of Mr. John Walker, Esq. a negro man named *JIM*, belonging to William C. Kirkland living in South Carolina, Barnwell District. *JIM* is 21 years old, about 6 feet 2 inches high, a little yellow cast. Any person apprehending the said negro and lodging him in jail, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars. Any information concerning him, may be directed to Beaufort's bridge, Barnwell District, S. C.

WILLIAM C. KIRKLAND.

April 16, 1832. 6t24

CHARLESTON and CHERAW
THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C. GRAHAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership of Hampton & Wilson is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and make payment by CASH or NOTE, as it is important that the business should be closed as soon as possible.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton in the Watch making business, will still carry on the same in all its various branches. Watches & Clocks repaired, and Warranted to perform well for twelve Months.—For the encouragement heretofore received by the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business to merit a continuance of their support.

JOHN G. WILSON.

Salisbury March 9th 1832. 16tf

New Firm
IN LEXINGTON,
Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into copartnership, under the name of Hunt & Monk, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have for sale at their new brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, a large and splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Hampton & Co. consisting of the most every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

STAPLE GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

3tf JOHN M. HUNT,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW MONK.

$50 REWARD,

RANAWAY or STOLEN from the subscriber, on the [illegible] day of January last, a negro MAN, named SAM, a stout made fellow, of [illegible] pounds, about [illegible] years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, (tolerably black complected) had on when he went away, a home made mixed [illegible] coat, white [illegible] two [illegible] pantaloons, one pair the same of the coat, the other [illegible] There is a scar on one of his [illegible] Also, on the instep of the same foot, made by being cut with an axe, and also, a scar on the small of his back, made by an axe also.

THE above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said fellow to me, on my plantation, near the mouth of Buffalo Creek; or $50 will be given for securing him in any Jail, so that I can get him.

[illegible] MORGAN.

March [illegible] 3t22

(☞ [illegible] Carolinian Spectator, will [illegible] above 3 times, and forward the [illegible] to me at Hanmony, P. O. York district, (S. C.)

P. M.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

John Taylor vs Joseph Thomas & Mary his Wife, Jno. Thomas & Elizabeth his Wife, Hanes Morgan, Wm. B. Morgan, Vincent Morgan and Susan Morgan heirs at law of Hanes Morgan, dec'd. } Suit to attach the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and Mary his Wife, and John Thomas and his Wife Elizabeth, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or shew cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6t21 J. GILES, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, 1832.

Livingston [illegible] vs [illegible] } Suit to attach the real Estate.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Joseph Thomas and Mary his Wife, and Jno. Thomas and Elizabeth his Wife, are not inhabitants of this State. On motion ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury, on the third monday in May next, then and there to plead or shew cause why the real Estate of the said Hanes Morgan dec'd. should not be sold or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's demand. 6t21 J. GILES, c. c. c.

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $3 and a few reams of wrapping, at the same price.

POETRY.

From Reed's Comic Annual

PASTORAL CONTROVERSY.

SWAIN.

Pally is tall and not too straight—
Those very poplar shapes I hate;
But something twisted like an S—
A crook becomes a shepherdess.

SWAIN.

When Peggy's dog her arms imprison,
I often wish my lot gainsay'n;
How often I should stand and turn,
To get a pat from hands like hern.

SWAIN.

I tell Bill's limbs how blest they be,
To stare about and stare at she;
But when I look she turns and shies,
And won't hear none but their sheep's eyes!

SWAIN.

Love goes with Peggy where she goes!
Beneath her smile the garden grows—
Fruitless spring, and cabbage starts,
Pullets have eyes, and babbies hearts!

VARIETY.

From the Bradford Settler.

AN EDITOR'S LEVEE.

"Well, Mr. Editor, I've brought you some wheat—where do you want it put?" "I will show you—You wish credit for it on your account?" Yes, *I think it time, that I pay something*" "Very well, sir—every little helps' and this comes at a very scarce time."

"How are you, sir?" "I am well, sir—take a seat." "I have brought you a fine ham to pay for my paper—what do you allow a pound?" "The highest market price." "This weighs twenty pounds—I wish you to give me credit for it."

"What's the news to-day, Mr. Editor—any from Europe?" "There is something said about the Cholera, Reform Bill, French politics, war in Turkey, &c. —here is a paper containing the latest dates." [Reads, under the head of Miscellaneous, 'The printer is not like a chameleon—he cannot live on wind, although he sometimes puffs—he eats vegetables, meat, and bread, *when his subscribers pay for their papers.*'] "I'm thinking, sir, that a little money would not come amiss to you—here are three dollars for my paper—please put on your book—I will try to be more punctual in future."

"I want to take your paper—and here is one dollar in advance."

"Do you want any wood to-day?" "Yes, sir, on newspaper account." "I have a couple of cords which I want to go that way."

"Will you take eight or nine bushels of oats on my newspaper account?" "Yes, sir, and glad to get them."

"Are you the Editor?" "Will you take an order on one of the stores, for three dollars?" "An order on any of the stores in town will answer."

"Every trade must live,"—here's an advertisement offering a splendid assortment of goods for sale, enumerating many of the articles—call at my store, and you shall have your pay—I'm not one of these kind of men who would spoil a jack-knife to skin a flint."

"I want you to put an advertisement in the paper for five or six journeymen—I must have more hands, or I shall loose customers."

"Here's a county order, I want you to take for my paper," "It is as good as the cash."

"I suppose you will take a pair of shoes on my account?" "Yes, sir, all kinds of work."

"Please to look over your books, and tell me the amount of my advertising bill—I will pay you."

"Can you print a job, that will come to about twenty dollars, this week?" "Yes, sir." "I will leave the money with you now—five, ten, fifteen, twen"—

Whew!—Reader, there is not a word of the above true—it's all a DREAM!! But,

EDITORS can't live on WIND.

We observe the following pithy and humorous remarks in the editorial column of a New York paper, and we advise all our brother editors to publish it;

"Our subscribers and others who owe to us money, will notice that pay-day is coming on, and their debts ought to be paid. We can enumerate many reasons for it—but the few following will suffice:

1st. In the first place, the paper-maker wants his pay.

2d. Our workmen want their pay.

3d. Our Inkmen want their pay.

4th. Our carriers want their pay.

5th. Our very 'printer's d...l' wants his pay.

6th. And even the very butcher and baker want their pay also—"*but they may see where they get it.*"

And, indeed, all!—all!—and everybody!—want their pay from the poor Printer."

Doth not, then, he—yea, he—want his pay also?

For, as the celebrated Doct. Green, of Reading, sayeth—A printer cannot live on *wind*, like the organ-pipes in a country church: he must have his pay, as well as other folks."

A young hero.—We copy the following from the Wilmington [Del.] Journal of the 30th ult.—The following extraordinary circumstance occurred about a fortnight ago in the family of Dr. Eagle, a respectable farmer living at the junction of the Frenchtown and Red lion Roads, about eight miles from this city. Mr. Eagle and his wife had gone from home to spend the night, leaving in the house his son of about 12 years of age, a nephew of the same age a daughter of about eight years of age and a negro boy and girl—the boy about twenty years of age. In the evening, when the children were about retiring for the night, the black boy came into the room and manifested the most brutal intentions towards the little girl, took up a loaded musket which was in the room, and threatened the boys with instant death if they interfered. The boys, who both displayed remarkable presence of mind and intrepidity throughout the whole affair, contrived to secure the musket, and forced the young ruffian from the room. After securing the door the boy's retired to their bed and the little girl to her's in the same room. They had been but a short time in bed, when the negro returned to the door, and with violent threats and imprecation began to force it with a heavy instument, with which he broke through the pannel, and was making his way into the room, when young Eagle, who had the musket along side of his bed, and was coolly watching the operation, took deliberate aim at the villian, and shot him through the breast of which wound he died in a few hours. A coroners inquest was held upon the body and found the facts as I have stated them.

Just the "touch"—A gentleman of this town, alike celebrated for his love of the *queer*, and his talents as an artist, having arranged his cabinet of curiosities in excellent order, was desirous of having some notice attached to it which would deter visitors from handling the articles: it was thought that the hint might be more modestly presented in poetry. Accordingly "the muse" was *tapped*, and out flowed the following lines: "Let no one touch these curiosities." This was very well thus far, but the question was, to find a rhyme to "*curiosities*" which would preserve the sense. A brother brush, who was present immediately removed the difficulty, by penning the following, which was placed upon the cabinet: "Let no one touch these curiosities. For fear of breeding animosities."

Portland Adv.

"There are three things, yea four" as the wise man says, which we like to see. 1. We like to see a person enter a Printing Office, and lay his ☞ upon matter put in type for insertion in the paper and knock it into *pie*, much to the dissatisfaction of the Devil. 2. We like to see a man seize a piece of manuscript copy from the compositor, and examine the hand writing. 3. We like to see a person thrust his phiz into the editors closet, and peep over his shoulder. 4. We like to see 'every man woman and child,' give an editor advice, (gratuitous of course) and kindly tell him if he does not pursue a particular course, he will violate their feelings, and possibly loose a subscriber—don't you reader.

Georgia paper.

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 10.

AN ACT for the adjustment and settlement of the claims of South Carolina against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to liquidate and settle the claim of the State of South Carolina against the United States for interest upon money actually expended by her for military stores for the use and benefit of the United States, and on account of her militia, whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain; the money so expended having been drawn by the State from a fund upon which she was then receiving interest.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, that, in ascertaining the amount of interest to be paid, as aforesaid, to the State of South Carolina, interest shall be computed upon sums expended by the State for the use and benefit of the United States, as aforesaid, and which have been, or shall be repaid to South Carolina by the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the following claims of the state of South Carolina against the United States, which have been heretofore disallowed, in consequence of their not coming within the regulations of the Government, shall be adjusted and settled, that is to say:

FIRST. The cost of certain cannon-balls purchased or procured by the said State for her military defence during the late war, and received by the inspecting officers of the U. States in consequence of their not being conformable to the standard fixed by the Department of War: *Provided*, That the balls so rejected shall belong to the U. States.

SECOND. The amount paid by the State of South Carolina for the transportation of military stores, and of her troops, in the service of the United States, as aforesaid, or recognized by them as having been called out for that purpose, over and above the number of waggons allowed to each regiment in the army of the United States.

THIRD. The pay or compensation allowed by the said State to the Paymaster and Commissary General, and other staff officers, whilst they were, respectively employed in making or superintending disbursements for the militia in the service of the U. States, as aforesaid.

FOURTH. The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, for blankets purchased by the State for the use of a portion of her militia whilst in the service of the U. States.

FIFTH. The value of the present contract price of the muskets purchased or procured by the State of South Carolina, for her militia, during the late war, when in the service of the United States. *Provided*, That the said muskets shall become the property of the United States; and *Provided also*. That any part of the said amount may be received in arms at the present contract price.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the several items hereby allowed, and the amount of interest, as aforesaid, shall, when ascertained, be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, March 22 1832.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PUBLIC NO. 11.

AN ACT to amend the several acts establishing a Territorial Government in Florida.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be elected one member of the Legislative Council in the Territory of Florida, from the counties of Madison and Hamilton; and one from the County of Walton, in said Territory.

Approved, March 22 1832.

No. 14

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the support of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For pay of the army and subsistance of officers, one million one hundred and twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars.

For arrearages in the Pay Department, fifteen thousand dollars.

For forage of officers, forty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For clothing for servants of officers, twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For subsistence, exclusive of that of officers, in addition to an unexpended ballance of one hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars.

For clothing of the army, camp equipage, cooking utensils, and hospital furniture in addition to material and clothing on hand, amounting to thirty-five thousand dollars, one hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and thirty-two dollars.

For medical and hospital department, twenty thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of eight thousand dollars.

For various expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, viz: For fuel, forage, straw, stationary, blanks, repairing officers' quarters, barracks, storehouses and hospitals; for erecting temporar cantonments and gunhouses; for rent of quarters, storehouses, and land; for postage of letters on public service; for expenses of courts martial, including compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses; for extra pay to soldiers employed on extra labor, under the acts of March second, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; and for expenses of expresses, escorts to paymasters, and other contingencies to Quartermaster's Department, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers' baggage, and allowance for travel in lieu of transportation, and for per diem allowance to officers on topographical duty, fifty-five thousand dollars.

For transportation of clothing, subsistence, ordinance, and of lead from the mines, and for transportation of the army, and funds for pay of the army, including the several contingencies and items of expenditure at the several stations and garrisons, usually estimated under the head of transportation of the army, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Board of Visiters at West Point, and their travelling expenses, two thousand dollars.

For fuel, forage, stationary, printing, transportation, and postage for the military academy, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars.

For reconstructing the out-buildings attached to West Point academy, and for improvements connected therewith, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For general repairs of Barracks, Academies, Mess House, Officers' & Professors' Quarters, Store Houses, wharfs, carts, boats, fences, roads, paints, and other objects, four thousand eight hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For renewal and repairs of fire-grates, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of Adjutants' and Quartermaster's Clerk, nine hundred dollars.

For increase and expenses of the Library, fourteen hundred dollars.

For Philosophical apparatus, seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For models for department of engineering, six hundred dollars.

For models for the drawing department, repairs of instruments for the mathematical department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses of the academy, one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For contingencies of the Army, ten thousand dollars.

For the National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service, seventy thousand dollars.

For Arsenals, sixty thousand seven hundred dollars.

For an Arsenal in Florida, twenty thousand dollars.

For the recruiting service, twenty four thousand nine hundred dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of fifteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the recruiting service, thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of nine thousand dollars.

For arrearages prior to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's office, five thousand dollars.

To enable the Second Auditor to close the accounts, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, allowing three months' gratuitous pay to disbanded officers & soldiers, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of War be authorized and required to settle, adjust, & pay the claims of the militia called out by competent authority, or received into the service of the U. States, by a General Officer of the U. States' Army, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and all charges and expenses incident to the service of said troops, agreeably to the provisions of the third section of an act making appropriations for the military service of the U. States, approved twenty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight, which provides for the payment of like expenses, and troops called out in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; and that the sum of fifty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dollars, be appropriated for the said object, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury.

Approved, April 5th 1832

New Goods!

DANIEL H CRESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

HE also continues the manufacture of STILLS and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

6t20

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of April 1832.

Fanny Agnew
Lesinda Ames
William Burage 2
William Barr
Joseph Basinger
John Basinger or Jesse W. Walton
Tobias Brown
Daniel Biles
William Barber
Austin Bradshaw
Willie Cook
Dr. C. Clarke 2
Wm. Cowan G. Smith
Smith Cutter
John Carter
James Coles
James Carter
Daniel Corl
William Cole
Major Carlors
Isham Case
Willis Deaton
Henry Doland 2
Mary Dent
Aquila Davenport
Antony Ewalar
Catharine M. Eaton
John Eagle
Fulton Lodge 2
William Gibson
A. M. Griffin
Thomas Gheen
Jno. F. Goneky
Francis Gibson
Elizabeth Gheen
Christian Gregory
John Hert
Jno. and Samuel Hert
Wm. B Hawkins
Leroy Hightower or John Jacobs
Billy D Haden 2
Thos. & Jno. Hendricks
Richard Haley
William Judkins
N. Jones
Rev. Waddle Johnston
D. M. Jawet
John Johnston
Thomas Junis
Man Johnston
John Jordan
John King
Solomon Kemp
Allen Kembel
Patience Louis
Jacob Lingle
Humphrey Linster
Richard Leach or Henry Wilson
William M. W. Long 2
Nancy Moorhis
Armsted Mansfield
Rev. C. D. Mallary
James Mcracken
Wilson M'Crary
Johns. Markland
Paul Newman
Margaret Newnand 6
Ann Owens
R. Pardre
Nathan Parks
Elizabeth Porter 2
Thomas Phillips
Jesse Parks
Christian Rinehartt
Elizn Robinson
N. W. Rountree
Jacob Riblen
John W. Raynes
Felix Robbards
David Reed
Mrs. D. Sherer
Isaac Scott
James D. Smith
James Smith
Richard Shaver
Sarah B. Smith
Adam Troutman
Tobias Thomason
George Thomason
Ezekiel Turner
Jesse Tatum
Syrus West
John Weant
Mr. Weasman
J. W. Walton
William, Williamson
Elam Whitmore
Zephaniah Warren
Ebenezar Watts
Jacob Walton
Mary West
Phillip Yost

3t20 S REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincolnton, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1832.

Eli Arriwood
James Atkinson
Jacob Adderholt
Daniel Acer
George R. Bartlett
Richard Birchet 2
Barbara Buck
James Bridges
Wm. Bandy
Mary Baker
John Coulter
Andy Colwell
Michael Crafton or Jacob Conner
Levy Carpenter
Doctor Carpenter
Clerk of Lincoln Superior Court
Solomon Deal
Luke S. Davis
Adam Dellinger
Thomas Dose
Charles Edwards
James Ferguson
John Fry
George Fite
John Gillahand
Andrew M. Griffing
Major Hull
James Hansel
Lawson Henderson
William Harper
George Hoover and neighbors
O. Hawks
Barbara Helms
Mr. Hedic and neighbors
Henry Harmon
David R. Hoyle
Abel Icard
Charles Joullian
Elizabeth B. Jarrett
Samuel Jarrett
William Johnson
Henry Jones
Andy Jugle
Charles Jones
Hugh Johnson
Edward Keen
Abram Keistler
Henry Killian
Christopher Keiser
Monseur Jean Lunar
George Lewis
Daniel Lutz
John Linebarger
Isaac Lefevers
George Lutz
William Martin
Doct James Morrison
Peter Muny
Jesse H. Mudy
James McClung
William Mostilur
Henry Minges
Dr. Richard H. Norris 2
John Nolen
Benjamin Ormand
Enos S. Ormand
George W. P. Pool
E. S. Pourter
Jacob Plunk
Michael Quickle
Michael Reinhardt
John Reinhardt
Sam'l. Robinson
Charles E. Rothe
Michael Rudasill
Col. John Ramseur
Rev. Hartwell Spain
Logan Sangers
Daniel Shuford
Thomas Smith
Samuel Sullivan
Peter Smith
Joshua J. Smith
Michael Summerow
John Smover
John W. Smith
George Seagle, sen.
John Summet
John Smith
Captain Stamy
George Stearns 2
Peter Seabock
Sidney Torrence
A. Thompson
David Tronebarger
John Vickers
Silas Williams
Margaret Willson
John Warhip
John Willison
William H. Wilkins 2
David Wells
Daniel Whitner, jr.

3t20 C C. HENDERSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. Carolina, April 1st 1832.

Elizabeth E. Baggarly
Robt. F Bryson
Jonathan Baron
Peter P. Braly
Elizabeth D. Bell
Jo. Caldwell
Thos. M. Campbell
Pinckney Caldwell
Mary Callahan
John Curry
Milus Dobbins
Dr. A Franklin
William Gay
Elizabeth Gicco
Hiram Gay
Elisha Harris
Mathias Harkey
Margaret B. Huggins
Mary Houston
Hester Ann Jones
William King
Alfred D. Kerr
Mary M. Long
Mr. —— Bawton Admr. or Exr. of Jos. Bordeau's Exr.
Margaret Locke
John Leuk
George W. Locke
William Luckey
Elam Lovelace
Elizabeth Moore
Morrison Waggoner & Co.
Absalom Mayes
Letitia Matthews
John McRae
William Mcjimsey
John McClelland
James McHargue
Jas. B. McClanahan
Henry McHenry
Daniel McLean
Moses M. Nisbet
Moses Nicholson
Maxwell Nisbet
John Neill
William Pills
David Porter
A. Simonton
Dd. M. Stevenson
Jo. Shinn
Andrew Stroud
Robert Stewart
Rachael Simpson
John H. Smith
Dr. Daniel B. Sanders
Jacob Thomas
Robert Tarrentine
Adam Torrence
Wallace Thompson
Edward Turner
Alexander Williams
George White
John M. Walker
Jacob Wooliver.

3t20 W. KERR, P. M.

JOHN REVELS,
Barber & Hair-dresser.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of SALISBURY that he has taken the Shop recently occupied by David D. Weaver, opposite Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, where he will be happy to wait on gentlemen in the line of his profession. Gentlemen preferring it will be waited on at their rooms.

HIS terms will be:—For shaving once a week 50 cents per month; twice a week 75 cents per month; three times a week $1 per month; every day $2 per month. He hopes by assiduous attention to his business to merit the patronage of the public. 4t20

Salisbury, March 30th 1832.

ATTENTION.

THE COMPANY of the 1st 63rd Regiment NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA, are hereby Commanded to appear at the COURT-HOUSE in SALISBURY, on Friday the 27th of APRIL next, at 10 o'clock A. M. With sidearms, for drill.

By order of the Colonel.

A. B. CRAIGE, *Adjt.*

TAILORING!
HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Segueos, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of less cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N. B. All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

14tf HORACE H. BEARD.

Salisbury, 1832.

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route No. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50 U. S. bill No. 768, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right-hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned Letter has been taken out of the Mail bag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction.

W. KERR, P. M.

Statesville, March 7th 1832 14tf

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, A. D. 1832.

Wiliam Haden vs. David Maxwell	
Ethen Jenkins and his wife Letitia	Petition for Partition
David Newton	
Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr.	

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, and shew cause if any they have why the petition of the said Wm. Haden shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard exparte, and partition ordered accordingly.

6t20 JNO. GILES c. c.

Executor's Sale!

WILL be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday of April Superior Court.

Three likely Negro fellows and two Women belonging to the estate of Robert Bradshaw, dec'd Terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

ROBT. N CRAIGE, } Ex'rs,
ROBT. BRADSHAW, }

March 19th, 1832. 15tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them.

JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

WAGGONERS,
Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to step at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. *Fayetteville, April 1st, 1832.* 1t

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 20tf

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.